Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/707,686

Docket NO.: 11844-US-PA

REMARKS

Present Status of Application

Claims 1-22 remain pending in the application. The Office Action mailed April

26, 2005, rejected claims 1, 3, 5, 7-10, 12, 18 and 20-22 under U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Smith (US Patent No. 6,437,240). Claims 1, 3, 5-7, 9-10, 12, 14-15, 18-20

and 22 were rejected under U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hoffman et al. (US

Patent No. 6,737,750). Claims 2 and 11 were rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Hoffman in view of Huang (US Patent No. 6,777,819). Claims 6 and

19 were rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Ikeda

(US Patent No. 6,518,666). Claims 4 and 13 were rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Smith or Hoffman in view of Nishioka et al. (JP-02000195994A).

Claims 16 and 17 were rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoffman.

Claims 1-2 and 10-11 have been amended. Applicant believes that these changes

do not introduce new matter and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

In view of the above amendments and the following discussions, a notice of allowance is

respectfully solicited.

Discussion for 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 rejections

Claims 1, 3, 5, 7-10, 12, 18 and 20-22 were rejected under U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Smith (US Patent No. 6,437,240). Claims 1, 3, 5-7, 9-10, 12, 14-15, 18-20

and 22 were rejected under U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hoffman et al. (US

-7-

07/26/2005 14:42 FAX

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Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/707,686

Docket NO.: 11844-US-PA

Patent No. 6,737,750). Claims 2 and 11 were rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being

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(US Patent No. 6,518,666). Claims 4 and 13 were rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Smith or Hoffman in view of Nishioka et al. (JP-02000195994A).

Claims 16 and 17 were rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Hoffman.

Claims 1 and 10 have been amended for clarification purposes, while claims 2 and

11 have been amended for correction purposes.

Applicant respectfully asserts that the structure of claim 1 or 10 is patentably

distinct from the prior art references. Especially, the structure comprises "a heat sink, set

over the chipset, wherein the heat sink has a surface area greater than the chip and is

unconnected to the carrier" and "an encapsulating material layer, wherein a top

surface of the encapsulating material layer is higher than that of the heat sink and the

encapsulating material layer is formed in a simultaneous molding process".

Smith discloses a microelectronic assembly including a plurality of fusible masses

1550a for connecting the chip 1524a/b to the flexible element 1512. The chip 1524a/b is

connected to the heat sink 1542 through thermally conductive masses 1550b. The

flowable material 1534 is disposed between the heat sink 1542, the element 1512 and the

ring 1546.

The Office Action considered at least Smith's element 1512, heat sink 1542 and

-8-

PAGE 9/12 * RCVD AT 7/26/2005 2:40:38 AM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/25 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID: * DURATION (mm-ss):02-28

07/28/2005 14:42 FAX

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Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/707,686

Docket NO.: 11844-US-PA

flowable material 1534 being respectively comparable to the carrier, the heat sink and the

encapsulating material layer of this invention.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this interpretation.

As shown in Smith's Fig. 25, the flowable material 1534 is disposed between the

heat sink 1542 and the element 1512, and the top surface of the flowable material 1534 is

lower than that of the heat sink 1542. Obviously, Smith' flowable material is clearly

different from the encapsulating material layer of this invention because Smith's flowable

material does not cover the heat sink. Hence, Smith at least fails to disclose "an

encapsulating material layer, wherein a top surface of the encapsulating material layer

is higher than that of the heat sink and the encapsulating material layer is formed in a

simultaneous molding process", as recited in amended claims 1 and 10.

Hoffman discloses a semiconductor package including heat spreaders thermally

coupled between two stacked dies. As shown in Fig. 13, heat spreaders 33/35 are

connected to the dies 12/16 and connected to the substrate 10. The heat spreaders transfer

heat from the dies to a heat sink of the substrate (see Abstract).

The Office Action considered at least Hoffman's substrate 10, heat spreader 33/35

and encapsulant 19 being respectively comparable to the carrier, the heat sink and the

encapsulating material layer of this invention.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this interpretation.

As discussed above, Hoffman's heat spreader 33/35 are connected to the substrate

10 for heat dissipation purposes. Therefore, Hoffman at least fails to teach or suggest "a

- 9 **-**

07/28/2005 14:43 FAX

20011/012

Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/707,686

Docket NO.: 11844-US-PA

heat sink, set over the chipset, wherein the heat sink has a surface area greater than the

chipset and is unconnected to the carrier", as recited in amended claims 1 and 10 of this

invention.

Accordingly, neither Smith nor Hoffman teaches or discloses all limitations as

recited in the amended independent claim 1 or 10. Claims depending from claims 1 and

10 therefore are not anticipated by the reference Smith or Hoffman for the reasons noted

above, as well as for the additional features recited therein. Therefore, reconsideration

and withdrawal of these 102 rejections are respectfully requested.

The Office Action further relied on Ikeda, Nishioka or Huang for teaching the

lacking features.

As discussed above, the structure of the present invention is patentably distinct

from the prior art references Smith or Hoffman because either reference fails to disclose

all limitations of claim 1 or 10. However, the reference Ikeda, Nishioka or Huang is

unable to remedy the deficiencies of the references Smith and Hoffman. Therefore, it is

respectfully submitted that claims 2, 4, 6, 11, 13, 16-17 and 19 patentably distinguish over

the cited references, either alone or in combination, for at least the reasons stated above as

well as for the additional features that these claims recite.

Withdrawal of these rejections under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

-10-

Customer No.: 31561 Application No.: 10/707,686

Docket NO.: 11844-US-PA

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all pending claims are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Date: July 26, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

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